THE TRIBUNG.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1846.

OUTSIDE.-First Page-Slavery in the District, Labor in New-York No. XXVI, Railroad to Oregon, Wine Drinking, Popular Education in Rhode Island. Fourth Page—Poetry—Lines, by Mrs. Ellet; a New-England Village School, by S. S. Prentiss; Sales of Stocks, List of Letters, Marine Journal, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS-Be short .

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Beshort:

We entreat all our Correspondents to bear in mind that we cannot find room for one-fourth of the articles transmitted for our columns, nor for more than one-half of those we would gladly publish. We are therefore compelled to omit entirely all such as discuss approvingly the course of The Tribune and its Editor or contrast it with that of other journals. Such matters are best left to speak for themselves, without bolstering of any kind. If adventitious help is needed, it is not likely to be effectual. We are deeply grateful to our many friends for their kind assurances of sympathy and approbation, though we do not think best to make proclamation thereof through our columns.

bation, though we do not think best to have yet fron thereof through our columns.

For similar ressons in part, we have decided not to publish any more articles, pro or con, respecting Secret Socisties. We think quite enough has been said already, if said to the purpose; if not, then there has been too much. We do not consider the Temperance Organiza tions of our time, associated for purposes of Temperance effort and mutual beneficence, are properly classed among Secret Societies. But enough.

The Oregon Question and the Duty of the

Col. Webb of the Courier & Enquirer has written from Washington to his paper a letter on the state of the Oregon Question, in which he states of the U. States and Great Britain since Mr. Bu- The following is a condensed report of his Speech : chanan withdrew the President's offer of a com promise on the 49th degree of North latitude and disposition, but that meantime she is making silent but most vigorous preparations for the worst. Col. Webb continues:

Webb continues:

"England, then, is quietly awaiting the action of our Government; and, in my humble opinion, the question of Peace or War depends solely and exclusively upon the fact, whether we do or do not give notice of the termination of the convention of joint occupancy. I know there are those who think differently, but they are very few in number; and nine tenths of all who hold such language, believe in their immost souls that if we give the notice, War is inexitable."

believe in their immost sous that it we give the Execu-War is inevitable."

"The passage of the resolution requiring the Execu-tive to give notice of the termination of the Convention of 1826, is not in itself an offensive act; and had it been given pending the ne-ottation last winter, very probably no injury would have resulted from it. But the whole aspect of affairs is no longer the same, and the circum-stances under which the notice would be now given en-tirely change its pacific character. All negotiations have been abruptly suspended, and not only has our proposi-tion for compromise been withdrawn, but the Executive in his annual Message virtually opologizes for having made it. Under these circumstances, the President re-commends a termination of the joint occupancy, accommade it. Under these circumstances, the President recommends a termination of the joint occupancy, accompanied with a declaration that we are entitled to every
inch of Oregon, and that at the expiration of the years
notice, we are to take possession of and govern it as a
part and parcel of the territory of the United States. In
addition to this, the Military Committee, and prominen
members of both Houses, preclaim from their places,
that at the expiration of the notice, England is to be forcivil driven from Oregon.

cibly driven from Oregon.
"Most assuredly, all these circumstances take from the "Most assuredly, all these circumstances take from the notice its peaceful character, and make it, as Mr. Adam once truly said, a war measure! No man in his senses—certainly no honest man who is capable of reasoning upon the current events of the day, and exercises his reason—either does or can believe, that the giving of the contemplated notice will not involve us in war. Many doubtless desire to think otherwise, and that they may do so and have an excuse for their conduct, refuse to reason with themselves or any other person upon the subject; and it is only these, together with the fools who cannot reason, and the knares who desire war to make money out of it, who are prepared to yote for the notice. cannot reason, and the knars who desire war to make money out of it, who are prepared to vote for the notice. True, there are in the House of Representatives men of both parties so weak that they will vote for the notice knowing it to be war, rather than meet the cry of "British influence:" but these are the most contemptible and

Col. Webb preceeds to set forth that the twentyfour Whigs in the Senate will all unite with Mr. Calhoun's squad in opposing and defeating the notice to Great Britain, and thus save the country from war and the Loco Foco party from rain. In case the active is given, he thinks England must ask our Government if it is our intention to take possession of all of the control of poetry of all that constitutes the emboditment of the beautiful and true? I saw that the aubject of Education?—

I saw that the mind developed itself to a far greater degree in the free than in the slave States—with the added or environment of the possession of all the constitutes the emboditment of the beautiful and true? I saw that the nubject of Education?—

I saw that the mind developed itself to a far greater degree in the free than in the slave States—with the added or environment of the possession of all the constitutes the emboditment of the country form war and the Loco Foco party from war and the Loco Foco pa four Whigs in the Senate will all unite with Mr. give notice, and concludes :

"Bullies imagine that England is not in a position to go to war with us, and therefore resort to bullying; yet at no period in the last hundred years has a war been so ne-cessary or desirable for her; at no previous period in her history has it been so universally demanded by her

and we wish to give our readers every means of judging whether our old or new views were the more correct. Loathing War and loving Peace more correct. Loathing was hardly be surpassed, with an intensity which can hardly be surpassed, we have yet been driven to conclude that the Whigs would act unwisely for the cause of Peace and for Country if they were to prevent, by a manimous so for ever! Remain so? No, we shall receded farther than the control of the country is they were to prevent, by a manimous so for ever! Remain so? No, we shall recede farther than the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the Country if they were to prevent, by a unanimous vote against nine tenths of the Loco-Focos, the giving a year's notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Joint Occupancy. The moment it was done we should be denounced all over the land as the Peace party,' (a glorious but unpopular name,) and as the truckling betrayers of our Country's rights. The thriftless, discontented and depraved, a mighty host—would rally as one man to the standard of Polk. Oregon and War; tirades against British rapacity and Whig recreancy would reverberate from every groggery in the land; and a mather apple remained—to their uter destruction. (Much applause, mingled with a few berate from every groggery in the land; and a mather apple remained—to their uter destruction. (Much applause, mingled with a few berate from every groggery in the land; and mather apple remained—to their uter destruction. (Much applause, mingled with a few besses.)

They argue that free intelligent labor with soft of the North. (Applause.)

I know that there are shrewed men and intelligent as the North. (Applause.)

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I know that there are shrewed men berate from every groggery in the land; and a majority of our People would be lashed into a phrenzy of hatred and passion which would render War inevitable. But let the Whigs interpose no obstacle to whatever course the majority may indicate; let them unite in giving Mr. Polk power to terminate the Joint Occupancy whenever he shall see fit, and thus throw on him the full responsibility of his proceedings; and at once reflection and caution will take the place of rashness and scheming folly. Thus we believe the Speeches of Messrs. Adams and Giddles have done more to prevent a War about Oregon than those of Messrs. Calhou's and RRETT. Let the Whigs in Congress pursue a peaceful, conscientious course; but let them steadily refuse to be used to screen the Administration from the legitimate consequences of the Baltimore pledge with regard

opening of the meeting, though it will accommodate men. No such audience was ever before crowded

And yet what numbers you may find in the South who are down to the audience, and thousands went away unable to obtain standing room within the walls of the edifice.

Precisely at 7 o'clock, Mr. Clay was introduced to the audience by H. Greeley with a few words of allusion to his past history and present attitude, and was received on rising with rapturous acclamations. Mr. Clay took the stand, and enchained the auditors for fully two hours, laboring under some embarrassment at first from the immensity of the audience, the enthusiasm of his reception, and the difficulty of making himself heard by all, but warming as he proceeded with the fervor of Patriotism and love of Humanity, stimulated by the cheers of the sympa-Humanity, stimulated by the cheers of the sympaas a positive fact within his knowledge that there thising thousands, and gradually rising to higher has been no negotiation between the Governments and still higher flights of the noblest Eloquence.-

He commenced with a few preliminary remarks, in which he stated that if we looked back through past hisntimates that there is no prospect of any step being tory, and noticed the development of the human mind taken by Great Britain in the premises until our and its results, we were always enabled to trace some-Government shall have evinced a more placable thing upon the tablet of time by which to gelde us in carrying on the progress of mind to a still higher state of human development. He added that, therefore, he claimed for himself no merit for originality in his efforts; he had merely attempted to take up that which he had:

he had merely attempted to take up that which was learned by rote, and to add his mite to that which was already before the intelligence of the world. We, of the United States, claim to be the first people who laid down the true basis of the government of men. It is this: that Government consists of one omnipotent It is this that Government consists of one omnipotent principle—that men associated together in a civilized state shall obtain a greater amount of liberty than they can whist living in the natural state. That it should give

state shall obtain a greater amount of liberty than they can whilst living in the natural state. That it shouls give to all associated under it the same rights and equal liberty: and if a Government does not show that it does this —lif it shall in any way trench on the rights of any portion of the governed, then I say that that Government ought to perish, whether it be a Republic or a Monarchy. (Here there was considerable applicate, and a few faint hisses.) And that Government which cuts off a portion from any of their rights, and leaves them even worse than they were in the natural state, connot by any possibility be a permanent Government. (Applause.) Whilst I am not insensible to the injuries inflicted on the African race—the almost countless miseries and tortures which ranny of them have endured for centuries; whilst I admit fully that God has given rights which are marked as clearly on the most dusky face of that injured race—still I must insist that I am mainly actuated by a still higher motive—the greater motive of achieving the complete independence and liberty of my own, the white Anglo-Saxon race of America! (Much applause.) And God has so ordered it that you cannot trench upon any—the humblest, meanest link in the great chain of humanity—but the injury will reach to the highest link, and draw all down with to destruction. (Applause.) I adty-but the injury win reason. (Applause. I addraw all down with it to destruction. (Applause. I addraw all the not only the interests and liberties of the -but the injury will reach to the vocate, then not only the interests and liberties African, but also those of the 18,000,000 of white should have been freemen on this soil of the

Men, we are touch you have a construction by their interest; others, there are, who say that most men are mainly influenced by the nobler and truest orinciples of the human heart. But I wish you to bear principles of the human heart.

most men are mainly influenced by the notes and inprinciples of the human heart. But I wish you to bear in mind this higher truth; which is, that justice and interest go together. (Much applause.) When will men learn it?

I do not assume any peculiar sagacity, or any peculiar merit for advocating emancipation in all the Slave States of the Union. I had only to lift up my eyes and see what was going on around me daily, and the conviction forced itself upon me. (Applause.) Was I ambitious of power or influence or popular applause? The conviction forced itself upon me. the property of the seed of the Union. Was I fond of the fine aris—of painting, of sculpture, of music, of poetry, of all that constitutes the embodiment of the beautiful and true? I saw that all these existed in a much higher degree of excellence in the free than in the slave States! Did I look at the subject of Education?—

o period in the last hundred years has a war been so neessay or desirable for her; at no previous period in
er history has it been so universally demanded by her
espele; enver before has she stood before the civilized
world as the injured party; and never since she was a
lation was she so thoroughly prepared, and so capable or
bringing into action all her immense resources. War
would add but little to her expenses; it would
reson her be Ghina and South American markets for her
manufactures whence we have driven her; it would
lessen her population, divert public attention, and revius
a spirit of nationality, the deadening of which by thirty
years of Pence is threatening all those institutions upspirit of nationality, the deadening of which by thirty
years of Pence is threatening all those institutions upyears of Pence is threatening all those institutions upwhich is based her monarchy. She will not go to war
with us unless she can secure to herself the sympsthies
of Europe; but give her these—and: they are now with
her—make her the injured party by threatening to drive
her out of Oregon after thirty years of peaceable residence that the herous to forest her into hosticities.

But I repeat—there will be a
structed from Memphis through the wilds of the Far
west. Why, you'll find that there is n't capital enough
in the whole South to build it. (Laughter and applause.)

But the slaveholders argue that the
world as the injured party; and never since she was n
add onto see the \$50,000,000 which he comes North to
you do not see the \$50,000,000 which be the spiriture and clothing, and implements of agriulture and oloth America in true to the letter that
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They argue that free intelligent labor will effect twice as scientious course; but let them steadily refuse to be used to screen the Administration from the legitimate consequences of the Baltimore pledge with regard to Oregon and the bluster concerning. The whole of Oregon and the bluster concerning. The whole of Oregon or none, which has since been kept up for the merest and basest party effect. 'Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird.'

TALE OF A TUB, to which are added An Account of a Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St. James's Library, and A Discourse concerning the Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, By Jonarium Swiff, D. D. and Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin," &c. is just published by G. B. Zieber, Philadelphia, and for sale by W. H. Graham, 158 Naussuust. The fame of this work for wit, salire, and irreverence, will secure it many new for wit, salire, and irreverence, will secure it many new to with the Northern Mall. They say they can bring highligence 24 hours in advance of the mail.

The Meeting and the Speech.

The largest and most respectable concourse ever assembled under one roof in the City of New-York convened at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening to testify their admiration of and sympathy for Cassus M. Clay of Kentucky in his intrepid struggles and generous sacrifices for the cause of Universal Freedom, and to hear him speak in behalf of the sal Freedom, and to hear him speak in behalf of the Solicy. Economy, Necessity and Eternal Justice of Policy, Economy, Necessity and Eternal Justice of Chief, Economy, Necessity and Eternal Justice of some 3,000 persons, and soon every nook and aisle was densely packed with eager, enthusiastic Freemen. No such audience was ever before crowded

disticts of morals you would have there to dot down 3,000.000 of abandened men and women to begin with, and that at once shuts out all comparison. Have you looked at the records of blood and murder? at the faisl rencontres? at the street fights? at the duels, where not by man's code (tho' in the eye of God) the deliberate killing of a man in an arranged fight is as much murder as stabbing him in the dark? Where are your divorces most numerous? Where but in the South, with several hundreds annually; and yet we are told that chastity in the South far exceeds what exists in the North. (Appiause.) It is an inevitable result of the laws of God and man, that where a man violates one great law, he'll, with but here and there an exception, sooner or later, violate all the rest. This very principle of Slavery is the subversion of the greatest law of Nature. It is the law of force; and when that law of force—when Lynch law is abolished, then Slavery dies. (Much applause and considerable hissing.) And yet there are many who smooth and roll back their hair, and look grave and roll up their eyes, and say that they wish that man, Clay, well, but that he's too violent: he's too harsh; he uses arms in his own defence. (Laughter.) But suppose a man were to be stopped on the highway, or to fall in a cave of robbers, (I use the terms here in no offensive senses.) and he had a sword by his side, which ought he to use, his tongue or his sword?

A GENTLEMAN (sitting right in front of Mr. Clay, with ed men and women to begin with, and

that in some quarters the conscience I told them long before the mob of the 18th o that though there was a love of morality and amongst them, yet that the few bad spirits would centrate and overturn their good purposes. will ever be. And because I fully acknowled the test. Thus, i ask, that they wan their test and that those who hold their fellow men in bondage cannot belong to the Church of Him who said, "De unto others as ye would others should do unto you." (Much applause, with considerable hissing)

Slavery has powerfully affected us politically. Our

Slavery has powerfully affected us forefathers felt this when they were what was just and true. They started then with this wisdom, and some are born fools; are they equal? No. Some are born with much personal beauty, and some deformed; are they equal? No. So with the one born wealthy, and the other poor. But what was the sense in which our fathers meant that all men are born equal or to his point he spoke with a political sense; to his being governed by man, as between God and his fellow man, he is, to all intents and purposes, equal. (Anolause and hissee and a cry of the Government in which was another popurposes, equal. (Anolause and hissee and a cry of the government in the control of the Government in which was another popurposes, equal. (Anolause and hissee and a cry of the Government in which was another popurposes, equal. (Anolause and hissee and a cry of the Government in which was another popurposes, equal. (Anolause and hissee and a cry of the Government in which was the sense in which our father was the sense in which was the

good time and pleasure. This fact, it is true has been denied, by some who, in their zeal for freedom, have gone too far. But I regret that any man should go be yond the true principle for which they ought to contend, because such a course is calculated to bring the whole cause into disrepute. (Applause.) There was, then, an agreement that Slavery should exist in the Southern States. And there was a larther agreement (more's the pity) that if a Slave escaped to a free State, the latter should return him into Slavery. And also that none should be introduced from Africa. (Applause.) So, therefore, the North joined hands with the South in this matter, and departed from the great principle for which they had fought the bloody battles of the Revolution.—(Applause.) So, therefore, if Slavery still exists in the South, you of the North are equally guilty of its exist. (Applause.) So, therefore, if Siavery still exists in the South, you of the North are equally guilty of its existence. But if there be an extension of Slavery over other Territory of the Union, you, men of the North, are far more guilty than others, because you did evil, with far less tempetation! (Much applause.) (Much applause.)
v this operated in actual practice. The

ss temptation! (Much applause.)
Let us see how this operated in actual practice. The
amers of the Constitution (with the exception of the
lave States) of 1759, formed a Free Constitution, so far
t they had the power to do so, and piedged themselves
the world to work for human rights and liberty; and
and this should be a Government of Freedom so far as
should be extended in all time. Nor should we forget it should be extended in all time. Nor should we forget the blood they had shed for this purpose! (Applause.) They said that none should be deprived of life and liberty without law! What crime, then, have the black people of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky committed that, so far as they are concerned, this Constitution lies slumbering with the dead usages of past ages? Our fathers meant that this Constitution should be carried out and fully vindicated. For this they freely shed their blood and treasure. And if we are but true to ourselves (so far as our blood and treasure are concerned, it shall be rindicated, and God save the right! (Great spolauce and hissing.)

if we are but true to ourselves (so far as our blood and treasure are concerned.) it shall be rindicated, and God save the right! (Great applause and hissing.) You will gnd that Washington and Lee and Henry and Madison and most of the Southern men (except those of Georgia)—the entire delegation from the South to the Convention, looked to the time as not far distant when there would be no slavery at the South. And all their Convention, looked to the time as not far distant when there would be no slavery at the South. And all their actions clearly showed that they wished it so thoroughly abolished that both the name and the memory of it should soon pass sway from the minds of men. (Applause.) in Madison's speech you find he says that. Man shall have no property in man. "And still more striking is this feeling shown in the private correspondence of these men. Washington writing to a friend in Pennsylvania tells him to come to Virginia; for that when Siaves though the acting and thatkout the land now more ry should be extinct, and that soon, the land now mor ry should be extinct, and thatsoon, the land now more valuable and cheaper than in Pennsylvanis, would then be three times more valuable. (Applause.) But what has been the result? Could Washington have contemplated it? In Pennsylvania the land is now werth from \$100 to \$300 an acre, whilst that Virginia land is unoccupied by man and traversed only by the wild beasts of the forest. And many of those beautiful farms that were cultivated to such great advantage by Washington are now deserted and the house uncompied. (Great sensation.)

Many intelligent men have declared their bellef that these glorious designs of those great men would have been car-ried out, if it had not been for the inventions of the cotton gin and the rise in value of that staple. But as it was our fathers took the back track, and declared as far as this was concerned, that Liberty shall be extinguished.

SEVERAL Voices.—No.
Mr. Clay —Now let us see how the South progressed Mr. CLAY.—Now let us see how the South progressed in their plan to perpetuate Slavery. They set about to monopolize all the offices in the country. And they got them. (Lsughter and applause.) They then set about to pass laws by which free labor should be less valued than slave labor; and they accomplished that. They then devised ways and means by which slave labor should be especially looked after and protected; and they accomplished that. And all the laws which they passed were to elevate the labor of the Slave and to depress that of the free white man. And they accomplished all this. (Laughter and applause.) And notwithstanding all this they were determined to have a large extension

Mr. CLAY.—You hiss because you have guilt upon you.

Laughter and applause.) You fight with a mask, but I
nean to tear it off. (Applause.) You call yourselves emocrats fight for in 1776? I about ed if any one of you would tell me. at freemen should vote, not niggers.

-Liberty! -Liberty! Have you given it to the un-s of Texas! (Laughter and applause.)

CLAY.—You say "Yes." And our friends may judge of the value to be put upon the balance of your arguments, by this very answer. (Shouts of laughter

all, CLAY—why the leading principle for which our fathers fought was no taxation without representation.—
(Loud and continued cheering) That they should go together. (Cheers.) And yet here comes up a man from Texas owning 100 slaves; he takes his seat in the House of Representatives, and thus has as much power as he who represents 61 of the best freemen of New-York, John Jacob Astor, or any one else included. Is that equal representation

that equal representation.

A VOICE—Yes. (Laughter.)

ANOTHER—No. (Laughter.)

A VOICE.—1ea. (Laughter.)
ANOTICE.—No. (Laughter.)
Mr. CLAY.—You send your members to Washington—
10,000 voters (about) to one Representative: and
man comes from Texas who has only 1250 voters; fo
there's only about 4,500 there in all. (Laughter.) And ye
you call it equal representation. (Applause.) Suppese
stranger was to come among you; he'd say it was
queer state of things. Your 10,000,000 of Northern Free
was allow 5,000,000. of Standarders to ret the upon en allow 5,000,000 of Slaveholders to get the nuper

queer state of things. Your 10,000,000 of Northern Freemen allow 5,000,000 of Slareholders to get the upper
hand of you. And by whose money and by whose blood
was the country sustained? By that of Northern men;
and there would have been no money if Northern men
did not furnish it. (Hisses.) The money to buy Louisia,
na came from Northern men; and in Florida the blood of
Northern men was shed in order that Northern men
might make themselves and their children Slaves. (Applause and hisses.).
Mr. CLAY.—You hiss again! Is it not true? If we desire to differ from former Republics, and regret that they
lived so short a time, let us ask, why was it that their
life, so glorious and so brilliant, was so short! Because
they had not a Constitution for which they had any reverence. They had the same despotism that we suffer
under to-night—the despotism of numbers. And if I had
a choice to-night, so help me God. I'd rather live under
the despotism of the Emperor of Russia, or the Sultan of
Turkey, than under the despotism of numbers. For
there, if you keep yourself humble and insignificant, you
may slink away into peaceful obscurity; but here, no mat
ter how humble yourself or dwelling—on the loneliest
creek or bayou, the tan-gathere is sure to find you out;
for, as they say, there are two things from which no man
en escare—Death and the twa-saysherer. (Laushter and for, as they say, there are two things from which no man can escape—Death and the tax-gatherer. (Laughter and applause) The man who basely submits to one tyrant, will submit to all, and is a slave. And if I know anything of Slavery it is a miserable dependence on the will of mother. Our fathers framed the Constitution that it another. Our fathers framed the Constitution that it should not be subjected to the despoism of numbers, particularly as against the acquisition of numbers. (Appliance) And yet what have we lately seen.

Mr. Clax then compared the conduct of South on the Texas Question with that on the Oregon affair. He said that Oregon was ours by discovery, exploration and beneficial and successful occupancy. He deprecated the

said that Oregon was ours by discovery, exploration and beneficial and successful occupancy. He deprecated the last resort—the ultima ratio rerem. But if it was necessary to take a Slave State by force, he would take this free State by force, and leave it to sensible men on whom the guilt of the blood spilt should rest. Our title is perfect. England dare not and cannot go to war for it; and if hot headed men on both sides would keep still, we shall have Oregon without a war.

Mr. Clay jocosely proposed to buy out England's partial right to Oregon with Texas and South-Carolina money, since the North was as liberal as to buy Florida and Louisiana for the Slaveholder.

He contended that as all history proved that we must all either be slaves or freemen what would we do. De-

lished? By standing only on the Constitution and aws. Give the South the pound of desh, but no blood, they violate a single right of the free they violate the naive franchise of the North, and the peril of the strife

trict of Columbia; and to show that 10,000,000 of Northern men has something to do with Slavery th seeing that the National Government has entire juris onstitute a majority of the constituents of the Govern-

so far as they were under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Government. The domestic traffic in Slaves now carried under that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to regulate Commerce.

If the question were again asked what had the North

If the question were to do with Slavery, he to do with Slavery, he would answer that they could destroy the monoply of office and patronage so long enjoyed by the Slave Power, and place the administration of the Government in the hands of those who would wield it in conformity to the great principles of Liberty. On this point he spoke with much emphasis, but we can There was another point of still greater delicacy

d to the restriction which the Free States might put pon the Right of Suffrage. On this subject he called pon the audience and the reporters for the press to mark his language when he said that on no subject was would reach Slavery effectuary, it is them their political own free black population by giving them their political own free he would aid in freeing the South, she must rights. If she would all tries of oppression. He would mutted, and he did not stand there to peak as a large mation or for entire social equality. Here was an impu-tant distinction which he begged his audience to note that between equality of social condition and equality political rights. Suppose he were to meet in the stre-a live Yankee, a Sucker from Indiana, a Corn-Crack from Kentucky, or even a poor drunken vagabon might not prefer such men for associates, but we therefore knock them down and rob them? We deprive them of all political rights because he did n choose them for all political rights because he did n choose them for his companions? No—if he did n want to associate with them he would let them pass in peace; but he would say to them. You shall be p mitted to have a voice in making and administering t laws by which you are to be governed.' (Gre plause.) He had enjoyed the privilege of taking ster and Adams and Everett by the hand, and he d from a State where the colored man was allow Right of Suffrage. O no! And if unfortunately, the Union were to be severed into fragments by the struge turn for safety, and where would the principle Liberty be longest preserved but in the land of Bunke. Hill and Lexington, where Justice is not outraged by a denial to the Blacks of their political rights?

a Liberty iman, a Whig, or a so cancer a benefits, he could not find it in his heart to throw cold water upon his plans. No, let him go on his own way, and God prosper the right. But as he had beaught the Liberty party in the late Presidential campaign not to cast their votes in such a way as to promote the election of Polk and ensure the Annexation of Texas, so he would now beseech them not to throw their votes and their influence in such a way as to defeat the effort to extend to the Biacks of New-York the Right of Sufrage. The two great parties were taking their ground on this question, the one in favor and the other against this measures of Justice; let the Liberty men not sacrifice this object by a too rigid adherence to abstract theories. He had told them beforehand what would be the effect of the election of Polk upon the Annexation of Texas, but they were skeptical and disregarded his admonitons. They had seen all his predictions on that subject verified, and he would now warn them not to scarifice in the same manner this great question of Sufrage.

Mr. Clar concluded his speech as follows:

As for myself, though the cause has apparently gone ould not find it in his heart to throw cold water up

As for myself, though the cause has apparently gone against me, and the Liberty of Speech and of the Press, and the Right of Habeas Corpus have been struck down in my person, I'm resolved Not to give up! I may indeed be an enthusiast. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, may better comprehend the destiny of this Republic than I but I cannot but give utterance to the conceptions of my

When I look upon the special developments of European Civilization—when I contemplate the growing freedom of the Cities, and the Middle Class which had sprung up between the pretenders to Divine rule on one hand and the abject serf on the other-when I consider the Reformation and the Invention of the Pressand then see on the Southern shore of the Continent, an fashionable audience at Palmo's last evening. humble individual, amidst untold difficulties and repeated defeats, pursuing the mysterious suggestions which the mighty deep poured unceasingly upon his troubled spirit, till at last with great and irrepressible energy of soul, he discovered that there lay in the far Western Ocean a Continent open for the infusion of those elementary principles of liberty which were dwarfed in European soil, I have conceived that the hand of Destiny was there!

When I saw the immigration of the Pilgrims from the chalky shores of England—in the night fleeing from their native home—so dramatically and ably pictured by Mr. Webster in his celebrated oration-when father, mother, brother, wife, sister, lover, were all lost, by those melancholy wanderers, "stifling," in the language of one who is immortal in the conception, "the mighty hunger of the heart" and landing amidst cold and poverty and death, upon the rude Rock of Plymouth-I have ventured to

hink that the will of Diety was there! When I have remembered the Revolution of '76-the seven years war—three millions of men standing in arms against the most powerful nation of history, and vindicating their independence—I have thought that their sent public school system.

sufferings and death were not in vain! When I have gone and seen the forsaken hearth-stone, looked in upon the battle-field, upon the dying and the dead-heard the gregation lately worshipping in Wall-st. having finished agenizing cry, "Water, for sake of God! water"-seen the yet loved images of wife, sister, lover-I will not deem all these in vain! I cannot regard this great Conti- Most High. A spirit of cheerful congratulation and devout appears that the Address ordered to be from the St. Johns to the Rio del Norte, a Slave Empire, a Barbarian people of third-rate civilization

Like the Roman who looked back upon the glory of his ancestors, in great we exclaiming,

Great Scipio's ghost complains that we are slow And Pompey's shade walks unavenged among us' the great dead hover around me-Lawrence, "Do n't give up the ship "-HENRY, "Give me liberty or give me death "-ADAMS. "Survive or perish, I am for the Declaration "-ALLEN, " In the name of the Living God

Come, then, thou ETERNAL! who dwellest not in tem. ples made with hands, but who, in the City's crowd or -give us undying courage to pursue the promptings of spirit; and whether we shall be called in the shade of life to look upon sweet, and kind, and lovely faces as now-or, shut in by sorrow and night, horrid visages shall gloom upon us in our dying hour-OH! MY COUN-TRY! MAYEST THOU YET BE FREE!

Mr. CLAY having concluded his remarks amid deafening and prolonged acclamations, three resolu- of the origin of Presbyterianism in this City, about 140 tions, handed up to the desk, were read by H. Greeley and submitted to the meeting. [They were instantly spirited away by some of our cotemporaries, but their purport was as follows:]

Resolved. That we regard the destruction of the True American Press by a mob at Lexington, Ky, as a direct attack on the Rights of Free Speech and the Rights of Man, and that the authors of that outrage are deserving of the severest reprehension. Resolved, That we tender to Cassius M. Clay our fer-

responsed. That we tender to CASSICS at CLAY our fer-vent gratitude for his struggles and sacrifices in the great cause of Universal Freedom, and we trust his devotion will yet be crowned with the amplest and most gratifying triumph.

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted to Mr. Clay for his Address this evening in favor of the great principles of Justice and Liberty, and we assure him that our ardent sympathy will attend him in all his future efforts in behalf of Universal Emancipation.

Which Resolutions were unanimously adopted. with six unanimous cheers for Cassius M. Clay and

the Freedom of the Press. The meeting then (9½ o'clock) adjourned

C. M. Clay and the Justice of Massachusetts. NEW YORK, Jan. 12th, 1846

To the Editor of The Tribune : As Cassius M. Clay in his speech this evening seemed

willing to answer any objection to his arguments, I beg permission through your columns to recall his attention to the unqualified praise bestowed on the justice of Mas-

to the unqualified praise bestowed on the justice of Massachusetts, and in connexion therewith to ask him on what principle it is that compensation is refused to the Catholics of that State for their property destroyed in the burning of the Charlestown Convent?

A body of unoffending females kept a school for the instruction of youth—they paid taxes for the protection of government—they were brutaily assalled by a mob, their property destroyed, their lives endangered, and even the graves of their dead and the Sanctuary of God violated, within sight of Bunker Hill. They sought from that just government the protection for which they had paid, and it was denied them; they have since sought compensation for the injury and have sought it in vain.

If it be wrong because you dislike a negro to rob him

If it be wrong because you dislike a negro to rob him of his "nine shillings," on what principle is it right to rob a papist of his on the same grounds. If Mr. Clay finds this matter and explain how and why it is that don't work both ways. Yours, &c.

Is it not one thing in a government to rob a man of his rights by law, and quite another to decline compensating him for any injury he may have unjustly sustained through the violence or wrongdoing of persons whom the Law neither authorizes so to do nor justifies in so doing? We surely think so. We wish Massachusetts would pay for the burnt Convent, but do not consider her refusal or neglect at all parallel with the studied denial of Political Rights o a class of citizens

The Chance of War.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to a merchant of this city.

It strikes me that the mercantile interest of your It strikes me that the mercantile interest of your city feel too secare upon the subject of our relations with England. There is not a well informed man here who does not believe that England will fight and fight long before she yields the five Northern degrees of Oregon. Therefore, when Mr. Charles J. Ingersoil says "all of Oregon and no war will follow," he does not mean what he says. Why this deception? It is the basis of another. When the terible calamity overtakes us, which may Heaven avert, this same Mr. I. will turn round and exclaim "surely England had no cause for war and she alone is the aggressor."

the aggressor.

Be not too ready to denounce the course of Mr.

Adams. Mr.Darragh, Mr.Giddings and other Whigs
upon this subject. They will be sustained not only by their immediate constituents, but by the whole North with perhaps the exception of the Commercial in-

terest of the Atlantic Cities. Mr. Calhoun will, as heretofore, be promptly floored. To the Whigs he has more than once prov-ed a traitor, and they will be slow to follow his lead; the Van Buren, Benton and Wright interest, ever jealous of him, have noted his appearance at the Memphis Convention-the reception be met with every where at the South, and they will not be swift | The invitation was responded to, the owners reserving | relief soon, if ever, and removes all desire

This Oregon movement was made with reference to 1848, and the disappointment thus far is with the movers—"The British Whigs" do not make their appearance as was expected." Yours, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Committee on the Returns for Governor and Lieut. Governor, submitted the following Report on Saturday afternoon:

Henry Shaw....... 8,089 Charles W. Moore... 8,023
Scattering....... 458 Scattering....... 408
Neither of the candidates having the required

umber of votes, the report declares that George V. Briggs, Isaac Davis, Samuel E. Sewall and Hen-N. Briggs, Isaac Davis, Samuel E. Sewan and ry Shaw are the constitutional candidates for Gov-ernor, and John Reed, George Savory, John M Brewster and Charles W. Moore, for Lieutenant

The report was accepted and sent to the other

House.

On its reception there the rules were suspended, so that the balloting for Governor and Lieut. Governor to be sent up to the Senate should take place

immediately.

George N. Briggs and Isaac Davis were elected George S. Briggs and isanc Davis were elected the candidates for Govornor, and John Reed and George Savary to be sent up to the Senate. Of course Mr. Reed and Briggs were elected yesterday. that being the day fixed upon for a choice

THE CITY GUARD BALL .- The annual ball of this beautiful corps is set down for the 22d inst, and our city belies are already putting themselves in their most captivating phase for the occasion. These balls have always been among the most brilliant, crowded and recherché of the season, and the arrangements for the present anniversary are so liberal and complete, that it cannot fail to be equally delightful as its predecessors .-Niblo's will gain new laurels from the crowd of "fair women and brave men" which will grace it on the 22d

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ABTS for January opens a New Series. Instead of being published quarterly it is hereafter to appear on the first of every second month. It is Edited by Professor Silliman, B. Silliman, Jr. and James D. Dana, and combines a variety of highly interesting and valuable information within a space of 152 octavo pages. The reputation of its Editors is, we presume, sufficient guaranty for the quality of its matter, of which there is ample abundance. Francis and Wiley & Putnam are the New-York agents.

The Harmoneons attracted another large and

A NEGRO THIEF .- A notorious negro thief, named Yoeman, was arrested in this County on the sight of the 37th uit about a mile from this place. The said Yeoman has been engaged in running negroes from Thomas and Lowndes Counties, Ga. and Jederson Coun-Thomas and Lowndes Counties, Os. and February Counties, Ty, Fla. for some time. The citizens of these Counties, we learn, have suffered to the amount of \$10,000 by this man. He is now on his way to Florida, under the charge of Mesars. Mailory, Brinson and Adams, where it is to be hoped the aggrieved laws will have ample satisfaction. [Albany (Ga.) Courier, 7th inst. FACETIOUS .- Mr. Barbour, from the Committee

on Federal Relations, in the Indiana Senate, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a "crisis in the sfairs of the State," reported that they did not sufficiently understand the crists to make any recommendations. Concurred in. THE RIVERS.—There has been a complete 'break-

up on the Allegheny, and yesterday the ice commenced running out in large quantities. The ice in the Monon-gahela is gorged for several miles above Elizabeth. At 5 o'clock last evening there were 7; feet water in the channel, and falling. [Pittaburgh Chronicle, Jan. 9. An Educational Convention was held re-

THE FIRST PRESENTERIAN CHURCH .- The contheir very commodious and beautiful edifice on the Fifthsolemn ceremeny of dedicating it to the honor of the seats together, for the first time, in this sanctuary,

Phillips) proceeded with an eloquent sermon on the terian Church; showing their Scriptural authority, and their adaptation for promoting personal piety, the general the cloth, and some other word or words substituted spread of knowledge, and the advancement of man's highest welfare. The great principles of Presbyterianism that God alone is Lord of the conscience, and that there is but one Mediator between God and man, he said, lay at the foundation of the Christian system, and constituted the by the far forest stream, revealest thyself to the earnest true gorm of the tree of liberty. Wherever man had seeker after the True and the Right; inspire our hearts been educated in this doctrine and imbued with its spirit, he stood erect—the champion of civil and religious edom. In illustration of this fact, he alluded to the Scotch Covenanters and the English Puritans and their descendants; to whom, under God, this nation and the world were chiefly indebted for all their free and noble

In the afternoon the Doctor gave an interesting accoun years since, and of its various trials and general progress to the present time; and concluded by pressing upon his large audience their infinite obligations of gratitude to the great Head of the Church, for the signal prosperity with which He had blessed them, and the high hopes of far

LIKENESS OF CASSIUS M. CLAY .- Messrs. Anthony. Clark & Co. took yesterday a Daguerrectype of C. M. Clay which is one of the most spirited and expressive ministures we ever examined. It is surely a trophy of the new Art. It may be seen at their National Miniature Gallery, 247 Broadway, and is really worth a visit, as the well-earned reputation of the artists would naturally indicate. By the way, if their Gallery (comprising Daguerrectypes of several hundreds of the most eminent men in the nation) were only to be seen for a price, we are the light from the torches unborne by her fierce arm sure it would be thronged and since you may step out of Broadway into it without expense or ceremony, we rust our citizens do not neglect se inviting a study.

The arrival of the steam packet Hibernia is coked for with the utmost interest. Her arrival maybe and in unity of expression, the picture claims honors expected at Boston about Sunday next. She has been at sea nearly eight days if she left as advertised. In the Art. meantime, we may have some days later intelligence by some of our sailing packets, of which a number are due The President's Message, which was forwarded by the A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. packet ship Prince Albert, for London, and the fast sailing ship Sea, for Liverpool, probably reached England about the 20th or 15th of December. It will be remembered that these vessels did not leave New-York until the 5th of December. The steamer therefore will bring us the first intelligence of the reception of the President's Message.

The last number of the Westminster Review ains a very complimentary notice of Mr. Mathews's Big Abel and the Little Manhattan." After giving an extract or two of some length, the reviewer winds up his article with the following question:-" We would ask-not in disparagement-is not this equal to any thing We have received a very sweet and musical

song—all songs are not musical—written by E. E. Marcy, M. D. and dedicated to Mrs. M. Dudley Bean of Waverly-Place. It is entitled "Oh Sing no more that Gentle Song !" though we don't see how it could be sung too The Journal of Commerce was wrong in an

nouncing that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the case in which the constitutionality of the New-York law, imposing a tax on passengers fro eyond sea, was at issue. In consequence of Chief Justice Taney's illness the judgment of the Supreme Court MADISON SQUARE .- A correspondent of the Post transmits the following extract from the books of the

Madison-Square upon the principle of not assessing for the city property in the Square, and reserving it for military and public buildings As'd value As'd value C. Mildeberger...house and 5 acres.\$21,000 \$87,000 Jno. Grenzebach... J. Varian...... Widow Anderson Eff'm Schieffelin.

Estate Caspar Samler. " Total.....\$140,000 \$675,900 BROOKLYN. - Quite an excitement (says the Eagle) prevails in the Seventh Ward, respecting the probable cession to the United States Government of the shores of the Wallabout Bay, from the Navy Yard to the Navy Hospital—all to be included in one prolonged yard, and surrounded by a brick wall. The effect of this attempt of the Government, if successful, will be to erect a permanent barrier around the water front of that portion of Clinton-avenue. The Department replied to this by saying, that if the said Isnds were sold, they must be without any reservation; thereby leading to the conclusion that a continuous wall was intended to be erected-thus depriving the inhabitants of all present and prospective

advantages from their water front. Franklin Hall promises a rich treat to the lovers of shiling festivals, comprising as it does a great variety of alent and humor. Miss Adair's songs and Lynch's ballads fall upon the ear most pleasingly, while Murphy's comic songs are the very essence of fun. We comm

t to general notice. JERSEY CITY .- We took a short stroll about our sister city yesterday, and were gratified to observe the busy hand of improvement so generally active, in the erection of new buildings as well as the remodeling of those of ancient date and corresponding irregularity.-We looked in upon the several factories and found the machinery in lively motion, indicating prosperous times and a plenty of work. The ferry boats particularly deserve mention for their capacity and neatness—they are kept running in apple-pie order under the vigilant superintendence of Captain Woolsey, formerly of the Narragansett steamer. We noticed Officer Lowe on the lookout at the Railroad Dépôt, and every thing was, we are pleased to say, orderly and quiet-a striking contrast to the steamboat landings a short time since.

MAIL FROM THE SOUTH .- The night mail from Philadelphia now arrives at half-past nine o'clock. It formerly came in at eleven and twelve o'clock. This improvement in time is very satisfactory to every body. The Sunday Schoool Exhibition of the

Brooklyn Universalist Society will be held This Evening in the Church corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. Eneas McFaul, Jr. Esq. late U.S. Consul at Laguayra, Yucatan, arrived in this City in the brig New

England, a day or two since.

Fire.—The alarm in the Fourth District, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturdey night, was caused by a fire in Madison-st, near Walnut. It was extinguished without much damage being done. The slarm in the same Dis trict, in the early part of the evening, was false. In the Circuit Court, yesterday morning, the

Jury in the case of Rebecca N. Brand es. Allison D. Ideson, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$4000.

RETURNED.-We are glad to perceive that officer A. M. C. Smith, the prince of thief-catchers, has returned to his duties at the Tombs, after an absence of several weeks in pursuit of the rascals who robbed Livingston & Wells at Rochester. We learn that Dr. Brain alias Dr. Hatch, who was arrested by Smith in Philadelphia and taken to Rochester, has been positively identified by two Western merchants as the man they saw leaving the car with the trunk at the time of the robbery. So that his guilt is unquestionable. GAMBLING .- Aaron Butterfield has made an affida-

vit at the Police office, that about the middle of last month he lost \$50 at one sitting, playing at fare in a gaming house kept at No. 153 Broadway by Daniel S. Hillman, William Aldrich and one Weazer, but we are not informed that the guilty parties have been arrested. We deem it the duty of the Magistrates in every instance to take immediate measures against the bankers in these dens of infamy, and trust that the present charge may be COMMITTED .- Mr. Camp, one of the Editors of

the Police Gazette, was arrested yesterday, and not paying the fine of \$25 imposed by Justice Drinker for contempt of court, he was locked up in the Tombs. Four burglars were arrested by order of the

Chief of the Police on Saturday last, suspected of having burgiariously stolen \$500 worth of dry goods on the 8th of October, \$180 worth of boots and shoes on the 28th October, at Paterson N. J.; also of having broken into the Post Office at Springfield, N. J. on the 27th of Decemthe Post Office at Springfield, N. J. on the 27th of December, to answer for which they were yesterday sent to Paterson.

A meeting of the Universalist Missicram Church in Bleecker st - Dr. Jacob Harsen in the Char The exercises were prefaced, as usual, by prayer, &c. agonizing cry, "Water, for sake of God! water"—seen their very commodious and beautiful education of this being—pale lips pressing in death the dissolution of this being—pale lips pressing in death avenue, assembled on Sabbath morning to engage in the Meetings were read by the Secretary. By the former it nent, reaching from the Atlantic to the far Pacific, and gratitude seemed to animate the assembly, as after a last meeting had been so effective that it had been steemed to animate the assembly, as considerable period of partial dispersion, they took their rectyped, and an unusual number of copies printed therefrom. It also recommended that certain of the After a most solemn and fervent consecration of this brethren be selected by the Executive Committee to new temple to the worship of Jehovah, the Pastor (Dr. spread the Gospel abroad over the face of the country member of the Association moved that the word "wor peculiar forms, doctrines and government of the Presby- thy" (used in this clause of the Report) should be strick en out, as calculated to throw an apparent odium upon After some warm discussion this point was carried. A Committee of Six was then appointed to collect the names of those persons present who desired to become members. Messrs Lyons, Parker, Ellis, &c. followed with ief speeches upon the subject which had called them gether. The Society then adjourned to meet again a Universalist Church in Fourth st. on the 2nd Mon

Unsinces Notices.

Peale's Great American Painting. This beautiful and truly pleasing Picture is an embodi-ment and expression, in the eloquent language of the

Painter, of thoughts of the highest poetical beauty. Death is represented, not in the usual forms of a skel eton, or an old man mowing down lives, as the resperthe ears of corn, but by a stately form of old Egyptian calm ness and grandeur, which seated with its foot upon the dead body of a man cut off in the fullness of his strength.

The leading figures on either side, Virtue sustaining ther advancement and usefulness they were allowed to Old Age, and Pleasure alluring Youth with her charmed cup, are finely conceived and colored.

makes the centre to the picture.

As is usually the case when the contrast is attempted Pleasure is made more beautiful than Virtue. But in ber train are many shapes of woe, which fill one side of the picture with dark shadows of darker realities. The group on the other side, respresenting a Warrior

accompanied by Fire, Pestilence and Famine, and passing

over the dead and vanquished, is the most powerful par

of the picture. The attitude and onward motion of the female figure which represents the fire are admirable casts a stern light on the scene, in high poetic cont with the other parts of the picture. Famine and Pesti lence are both expressed with great force. In effective grouping, in the use of lights and shades

that declare Rembrandt Puale a Patriarch of America Open at the Exhibition Room of the National Academy

of Design, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st, from le Attention is requested to the Executor's sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with-

belonging to the estate of Cornelius Harsen, deceased : 1. The modern three story brick house, 550 Green wich st. with the stable on Washington st. 2. Twenty-three valuable lots, situated on Greenwick Charlton, Washington and West sts.

out any reserve, of the following real property, in fee

3. Bulkhead on West-st. The above described property is situated in a picasan and respectable and rapidly improving section of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Clinton Mar ket and Jersey ferries -The lots being contiguous to each other, with a frontage of 741 feet and valuable

Particulars in the morning papers. Maps may be eb-

tained of the Auctioneer, A J. Bleecker, No. 7 Brout-st. Dear Sir-Your communication in the Tribune of yes terday morning will meet with attention at the earlies

provements of great extent and productiveness.

possible moment by the Southwark Engine Co. 38. JOHN W. SCHENCK, Foreman. New York, 13th January, 1846.

THE PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GAL LERY, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray-st needs only to be visited to justify us in saying that it is the finest exhibition of the kind known

Assessors of Taxes, showing the assessed valuation of KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTER .-- We property near Madison-Square, immediately before and after the resolution of the Common Council to lay out ble Plasters are daily increasing, for they are unquestion ably the most valuable external remedy for pains in the back breast side and loins rheumatism, and affections of the liver, lungs and kidneys, which medical science has as yet introduced into general practice. They are sold wholesale and retail at 360 Hudson-st.

ger Da RANNING's RANN REACE is an efficient relief fe most of those weaknesses of hody which require support-such as weakness of the Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, dragging, dull pains in the side, sense of sinking, or 'gone ness' at the stomach, with weights at the tower body; also numbress and weakness of the limbs, all of which are aggre piles: great nervousness and gloom, with disposition to cry, not knowing the cause—pain and weakness in the back and a disposition of the body to stoop; weak females and find special and immediate benefit. The Brace relieves our city. We understand that the Navy Department some months since, invited proposals on the part of those owning the lands upon the shores, for the sale thereof.—

in a special manufacture benefit. The Brace relieves simply by gently lifting the descended dragging pile of the manufacture benefit. The Brace relieves simply by gently lifting the descended dragging pile of the back, it gives

His work entitled "Common Sense on Chronic Disease.

Medical men are invited to examine and use, to whom 20 or gentlemen may take agencies. Patent rights of countles first six months of their use.

Mrs. Dr. B. will be always in attendance on ladies during flice hours, which in future will be only from 11 A. M. to P. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. instead of from 9 to 12, and rom 3 to 6. Office 437 Broadway. SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The blood contains the elements

SANDS'S SARAPARILLA.—The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—deed and five, glands, muscles, tendors, the natis, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well then may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the sunstances into which it is continuely changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing health field, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofuls, absocses, acc. or of the ordinary types, there is no designed, it is believed, that will see rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they apring as Sands's Sarsaparille.

Prepared and sold, wholessie and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Wholesaile Druggists, 79 Fullon-at. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 31 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

j.0 2teod

THETRUE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, having entire coatrol over fire, chilbiains, eruptions on the skin, inflamma-tory and scroftle, sweilings, rheumatism, corns, sore eyes, ear acte, and ail local pains, cannot be had gesuine at any place in this city but at 21 Cortisad and 8 Murray at a 10 Reed

To Piles can be care 1—experience has proved the faci-and whoever uses Hay's Limment and Baim of China for his purpose, from 21 Cortand-at is warranted a cure. Ji0 Zteed

Est is warranted in all cases to effect a cure. 10 22cod

Est Courand's Button Medicacci Soop, for the cure of Pinples, Freckles, Tan, Saliowness, Eruptions, and all sain dispurement, at the only depot, 67 Walker at 11s Store FROM Broadway, 50 cents a case. Grecias Hair Dye, Fegudolf Liquid Rouge, for crimaoning Lips and Cheeks; Power Subtile for evaluating superfluous hair, without injury to the skin. Lity Walker, for instantly scattering redness and flushes from the face. Acoustic drops for curing deafness Mc.C. The above celebrated preparations of Dr. Gourand's are to be found only (bear in mind) at 67 Walker-at 1st Store FROM Broadway.

Agents.—E. B. Tuttle, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphis Jordan, Z. Milkast Boston; Carleton & Co. Lowell, I lows, Selem; W. L. Gerrish, N. Bedford; Guild, Bangor; Blias, Springfield; Green & Co. Worcester. Myers, N. Haven. diff

The A Loverty Head or Hair for three shillings. There are hundreds in this city who had dry, dirty, red and grey hair, and have now fine, soft, clear, sliky hair, through using a three shilling bottle of Jones's Corat. Hair Restoutive. It forces the hair to grow, stops it failing off, and cures the scurf and dandruf. Mind, this is honest truth—Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 32 Chatham-st and 321 Broadway—or 139 Fulton at Brooklyn. ji3 2teed

FOR EXEPTIONS, CHAPPED PLESH, or disaggreements gg For Americas, character first, or disagnements or for discolored sain, nothing has ever acted so charmingly as the genuine JONES'S FIALLAX CHEMICAL SOAP. If imparts aimost instantaneously to the sain a smoothness, disarness and a softness truly beautiful. Mind-get note but Jones' Soap; buy nowhere else but at the sign of the American Eagle, \$2 Chaiham-st and 231 Broadway 15 22cd

The price of hardraft, is just fifty head of Hair, free from all acurf or dandrof, is just fifty cents, that being the charge for a bottle of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigrator. He has bottles also for one dollar for general tollet use. We don't think this article needs any putting, for a person that need to note will never use any other preparation. Buy flud E. Plaion, 214 Broadway, or of any of the Drug and Fancy dealers.

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